

on its outer margin, about as long as the inner margin of the femur. Rostral loop reaches midway between second and third pair of legs. Caudal lobes not very prominent, with short, fine setae, when compared with the hairs of the anal ring, which are one-third longer and are stout and very pronounced. On the lobes are two stout spines and some fine hairs or bristles. The marginal groups of round pores on the last segment consist of eleven round pores each. In front of the anal ring on the ventral surface is a cluster of stout hairs. Between the antennae are several stout hairs.

Habitat.—On *Pipturus albidus*, Mount Tantalus, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. January 16, 1916 (O. H. Swezey.)

NOTE:—Since the Annual Meeting when this paper was presented, several new species have been discovered. They are embodied in the original paper.—Ed.

Election of Officers for 1916 resulted as follows:

President J. F. Illingworth
 Vice-President W. R. R. Potter
 Secretary-Treasurer H. T. Osborn

Mr. Osborn being absent from Honolulu for the time being, Mr. O. H. Swezey was elected to serve as Secretary-Treasurer until Mr. Osborn's return.

Some New Hawaiian Coleoptera.*

BY DR. R. C. L. PERKINS.

The few species of Coleoptera described below are all of considerable interest and, with one exception, I am indebted for them to various friends in the Islands. It is for this reason that I am anxious that the descriptions be published. These descriptions were drawn up a considerable time ago and formed part of a much more extensive paper on Hawai-

*This paper was received from Dr. Perkins while this number of the Proceedings was being printed, and it seemed desirable to publish it at the present time.—Ed.

ian Coleoptera, the publication of which has been delayed or postponed.

The species described belong to the Cerambycidae and Curculionidae and to genera already well-known in the Islands. Particularly interesting are the Cossonid *Heteramphus swezeyi*, the peculiar leaf-mining habits of which have already been published by Mr. Swezey; and that other member of the same group, *Dryotribus wilderi*, obtained on Midway Island by my friend Mr. G. P. Wilder. The typical species of *Dryotribus* — wrongly described by me in the "Fauna" as a new genus and species under the name *Thalattodora insignis* — is of extremely wide distribution and appears to be entirely attached to drift-wood. It occurs on several islands, at least, of the Hawaiian group, on the Australian coast, and in the West Indian Islands, apparently unchanged specifically, or practically so. Mr. Wilder found the form described below, not in drift-wood, but in the dead stem of some plant on Midway Island. The typical species I have found in the Islands on several occasions, but always in drift-wood and never away from the beach, and I have examined a West Indian example kindly given to me by Mr. G. C. Champion.

The description of one small species of that most difficult genus *Proterhinus* is included in this paper, because it is of rather special interest, being attached solely, so far as I know, to the rare and almost extinct tree *Kokia* (*Gossypium*) *drynarioides*. Only a few examples were found amongst vast numbers of the allied, widely distributed and polyphagous species *Proterhinus deceptor*.

Plagithmysus kuhusi sp. n.

Head, thorax and femora black, the latter red basally, as also the whole of the hind tibiae; the tarsi, antennae and elytra more testaceous, the latter with the usual elongate, dark, wedge-shaped area, containing the lines of pale yellowish pubescence, which diverge anteriorly. These lines are similar in color to those of *Callithmysus koebelci*. Pronotum strongly crested and very densely punctured and scabrous, dull above, but laterally the surface becomes smooth and shining and the punctures distinct and separate, some parts being impunctate or nearly; the pubescence is sparse, whitish, and does not form bands. Elytra on the basal portion very densely sculptured and inconspicuously clothed with short white pubescence. The divergent pubescent lines are well defined. Hind tibiae with black pubescence, that on the femora short and white, but black or dark near the apex. Hind femora formed much as in male *P. darwinianus*, etc., but prob-

ably the example described is a female and the legs of the male may be more robust. Nothing is known as to the variation of the color of the legs, etc.

Length 18 mm. (including exposed tips of wings).

Hab.—Waianae Mountains, Oahu. Collected and given to me by Mr. D. B. Kuhns. I have seen trees of *Pipturus* riddled by the larvae of this species in the same mountains, but neglected to rear them. There it replaces *Callithmysus koebeli* of the Koolau Mountains.

Plagithmysus ignotus sp. n.

Of a dull red color, the legs concolorous, the bases of the femora not being notably pale compared with their other part. Head with very pale yellow pubescence, the pronotum with a very definite longitudinal band of the same on each side of the median crest, while the whole of its deflexed sides are similarly clothed. Consequently in dorsal aspect it appears to have four definite longitudinal bands. Antennae long and slender, the apical joint being four or five times as long as its greatest width. All the femora and tarsi with white, the hind tibiae with black hairs. Elytra at the base with very pale yellow pubescence and behind this on a darker area with the usual pale pubescent lines, divergent anteriorly. These lines are not continuous, but each consists of a series of regularly placed, small, pubescent spots, which form broken, but perfectly definite lines. Abdominal segments at the sides each with a spot of very dense pale pubescence, three similar spots continuing the series on each side of the thorax.

Length 15 mm. I am not certain as to the sex of the single specimen. It comes near to *P. unuroi* and *P. aequalis*, but is quite distinct.

Hab.—Kauai (3,000 feet). Given to me by my friend Mr. G. C. Munro many years ago.

Acalles eugeuiae sp. n.

Head, thorax and basal half of the elytra covered with ferruginous squamosity. The color is not uniform, being in some parts nearly orange and in others shading into whitish-ochreous. The rostrum is red. On the head are some markings formed by black squamosity; two small spots of the same color near the front margin of the pronotum, and another in the middle of the hind margin. The pale portion of the elytra enclose some black markings, tending to form an irregular curved band. The deep black squamosity of their apical half is at the sides continued right to the base (but this is only seen in lateral view), while at the extreme apex the squamosity is ferruginous. Femora black with a median pale ring and another at their base, the tibiae black on the basal, pale on their apical portion.

Rostrum dull and very densely punctured (no doubt a male character); the first funicle joint of the antennae elongate, distinctly longer than the elongate second joint and as long as the third and fourth together, the third and following ones moniliform. Pronotum from one-fourth to one-third longer than its basal width, with a strong longitudinal elevation on each side of the middle, these corresponding to the elevations of the second elytral interstices, the ridges irregular, approximated in front, but much more distant behind; two other ridges form most of the lateral outline of the pronotum in dorsal aspect and correspond with the elevated fourth interstice of the elytra, while an elevation on the deflexed sides forms a small part of this lateral outline on each side at about the middle of the length of the pronotum. Second, fourth and sixth interstices of the elytra strongly and unevenly raised, the highest points notably clothed with erect scales, so as to accentuate their height. Between each of the ridges two rows of coarse punctures or foveae can be seen, though the whole surface is densely covered with squamosity.

Length, excluding the rostrum, 5 mm.

Hab.—Manoa Valley near Honolulu.* Bred from a dead branch of *Eugenia* by my friend Mr. O. H. Swezey. Bred examples of *Acalles* are difficult to compare with captured specimens, which may be partly or largely denuded of their clothing, but I believe the above to be distinct from any of the Hawaiian type specimens, all of which I have examined.

Dryotribus wilderi sp. n.

Black, the antennae, legs and rostrum obscurely reddish. Like the typical species of the genus, but much more slender and elongate, the elytra being about three times as long as width at their base. The pronotum also is more elongate and less coarsely punctured, and the punctures of the elytra appear considerably coarser than those of the pronotum, while the general surface of the elytra between the punctures is much smoother or less corrugated.

Length 3.5 mm.

Hab.—Midway Island. A single specimen was found in a dead stem — not drift-wood — by Mr. G. P. Wilder, to whom I am indebted for this interesting form.

Heteramphus swezeyi sp. n.

Dark piceous or rufescent (when more or less immature), the antennae, tarsi and more or less of the tibiae in mature examples testaceous, the rostrum paler than the pronotum and elytra.

*It has also been collected on Mount Tantalus by Mr. F. Muir, and in Palolo Valley by Dr. H. L. Lyon.—Ep.

Rostrum bare, finely punctured, the punctures becoming sparse or almost absent on the apical portion, which is dilated, the width becoming notably greater where the pterygia become outstanding. Eyes large, the space between them in dorsal aspect only about equal to the width of one of them. Pronotum bare, dull, with dense microscopic sculpture and copious punctures generally more or less irregular and coarse. Usually there is a vague depression near the base and sometimes also two vague lateral ones in front of this, sometimes too a more or less definite median impunctate line. The greatest width of the pronotum is nearly equal to its length; in front it is constricted and there about two-thirds as wide as along the hind margin. Elytra sparsely or irregularly clothed with flavescent setae on the interstices, these setae in parts extending to the base, and with seven rows of punctures, which vary somewhat in coarseness and also as to their closeness to one another in the striae.

Length 4-5 mm.

This species should be placed after *H. hirtellus* and *H. kauaiensis*, from which it differs remarkably in the bare thorax and in many other respects. Compared with those of the former, its eyes are very large, and this appears to be its most remarkable character.

Hab.—Mount Olympus, near Honolulu; bred from mines in *Elaphoglossum* by Mr. O. H. Swezey, as recorded by him previously (Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., II, p. 210, 1913).*

Proterhinus moribundus sp. n.

Black, the antennae sometimes more or less rufescent, the legs, or at least the tibiae, generally so.

Basal joint of antennae very large, long and stout, subtriangular, as long as the next two together, the second joint being short and stout, the ninth somewhat larger than the eighth, but much smaller than the tenth. Pronotum globose, clothed with golden scales and for a large part covered with a dense patch of silvery squamosity. Elytra with the humeral angles distinct or a little produced, clothed like the pronotum with golden scales, but with more or less numerous spots of denser silvery squamosity and sparsely set with short, erect, white setae, the scutellar region bare. The femora are very stout and bear erect white setae, like those on the tibiae.

Length about 2.5 mm.

Hab.—Molokai, on the red-flowered native cotton tree.

*Recently Mr. Swezey has bred this weevil from the same ferns at Punaluu, N.W. Koolau Mountains.—Ed.